

# POPE LEO'S SUCCESSOR

Cardinal Gotti Is the Most Prominently Mentioned, But Many Members of the Sacred College Aspire to the Honor—Cardinals Rampolla and Satolli Have Strong Following—Impressive Ceremonies That Mark the Selection of a Pope.

Foremost among the candidates for the throne of St. Peter are Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli. Then follow quite a number who are well within the possibilities. It is also suggested that there is a chance that Cardinal Gibbons may be chosen in the event the foreign cardinals were sufficiently powerful to stand out against those of Rome, and in case of a division no French or Spanish candidate could control the German or English cardinals, or vice versa, so that if an opportunity arises for a foreign cardinal to be chosen the most authoritative members of the college think that the only one who could obtain the prescribed majority is Cardinal Gibbons. Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli are both representatives of the conservative policy, but are bitter antagonists of each other.

The most probable liberal candidates are Cardinal Bishop Agliardi and Cardinal Priest Satolli.

The most probable religious candidates are Cardinal Priest Gotti and Cardinal Priest Angelo di Pietro.

All these candidates live in Rome, but a strong party, which might include a good many foreign cardinals, advocates the election of a cardinal who is not a member of the curia, such as Cardinal Sato, patriarch of Venice; Cardinal Ferrari, archbishop of Milan, both intransigent; or Cardinal Capelatro, archbishop of Capua.

Cardinal Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro is the present pontifical secretary of state, and was born at Polizzi in 1843. For many years Cardinal Rampolla has been active in affairs of the church, having in addition to his duties as secretary of state been intrusted with the office of administrator of the property of the Holy See and archpriest of the Patriarchal Basilica of St. Peter. He has been close to the Pope, and has been the one man through whom the affairs with the outside world have been conducted.



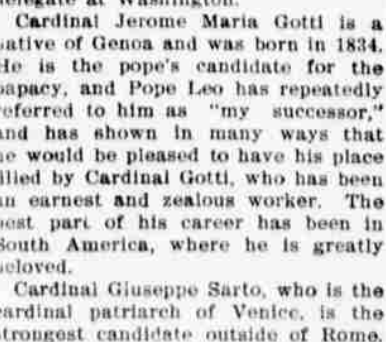
Cardinal Sarto

ducted. There is, however, a tradition that a papal secretary of state cannot become pope because of the opposition his position of necessity excites.

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli and his brother, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, are both notable figures in the sacred college. Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli was born in Genazzano in 1834, and for a long period was the papal nuncio at Vienna. Only recently he was appointed vice chancellor of the holy seat to succeed the late Cardinal Parocchi, and it is suggested he was designated for the post because he was becoming too powerful politically. He has been as nearly as it is possible for a cardinal to be an openly avowed candidate for the papacy.

Cardinal Satolli was made a cardinal while he was in America, being consecrated by Cardinal Gibbons. He served for many years as the papal delegate at Washington. Cardinal Jerome Maria Gotti is a native of Genoa and was born in 1834. He is the pope's candidate for the papacy, and Pope Leo has repeatedly referred to him as "my successor," and has shown in many ways that he would be pleased to have his place filled by Cardinal Gotti, who has been an earnest and zealous worker. The best part of his career has been in South America, where he is greatly beloved.

Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, who is the cardinal patriarch of Venice, is the strongest candidate outside of Rome.



Cardinal Rampolla

Luigi Oreglia di Stefano, was born in Bene Vagienna, diocese of Mondovì, Italy, July 9, 1828. He studied at the Academy of Rome and gained prominence in theology and language. Later he became a Jesuit novice. He was



Cardinal Gotti

ordained to the secular priesthood in 1856 and was a priest at the pontifical court during the temporal power of Pope Pius IX. In 1858 he was appointed an officer in chancery in the Roman tribunal and in 1870 was papal nuncio at Lisbon. Three years later Pope Pius created him a cardinal. He is dean of the college of cardinals, camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church, archchancellor of the Roman university, prefect of the Congregation of Ceremonies, and, in addition to other honors, is protector of about twenty leading Catholic societies throughout the world.

## THE ELECTION OF A POPE.

Impressive Ceremonies Mark Proceedings of the Cardinals.

The ceremonies attendant upon the election of a new pope by the sacred college of cardinals are impressive and elaborate. The conclave must assemble ten days after the death of the pope.

First the mass of the Holy Ghost is chanted in the chapel of St. Gregory. Then the cardinals go in procession, two and two, according to their rank, surrounded by the Swiss guard and singing "Veni Creator Spiritus," to take possession of the cells assigned to each by lot.

These cells are erected in a hall of the vatican communicating with the Sistine chapel. They are mere frameworks of wood, hung with fringed curtains. Five are green in hue, because their occupants were created by Pius IX. The drapery of fifty-two will be of violet, because their occupants are creations of Leo XIII.

On one side of each cell is a curtain door, over which the cardinal's armorials are shown, and higher still is a little swinging window. Each cardinal has a bed, a table and a chair.

Three hours after sunset doors are shut and walled up on the inside with masonry. Guards on the outside watch every avenue. The cardinal camerlengo and the cardinal dean attend to this. The apostolic protonotaries write it as an act of the conclave.

One door is not walled up, in case some cardinal or conclavist must needs retire because of illness. Such may not return. There is a lock on each side of this door. The outside key is with the Prince Savelli, hereditary marshal of the church. The cardinal camerlengo holds the inside key.

Each day at noon and sunset the officers of the cardinals' households come to the square of St. Peter in their masters' chariots. There they

go aloft to the major domo of the conclave, demanding meals for their masters. Meals are given to them in baskets.

They enter the palace of the vatican and carry the basket to an open-

ing which the mason of the conclave makes from the interior through the wall.

At this opening they cry their masters' names, and each squire of each cardinal responds in turn, receiving the basket of food.

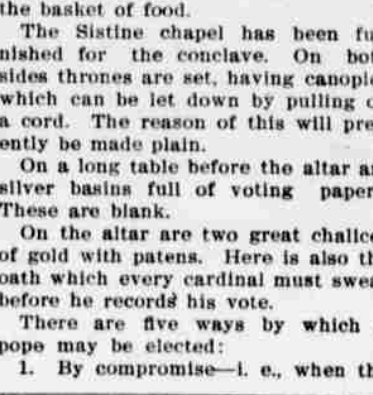
The Sistine chapel has been furnished for the conclave. On both sides thrones are set, having canopies which can be let down by pulling on a cord. The reason of this will presently be made plain.

On a long table before the altar are silver basins full of voting papers. These are blank.

On the altar are two great chalices of gold with patens. Here is also the oath which every cardinal must swear before he records his vote.

There are five ways by which a pope may be elected:

1. By compromise—i. e., when the



Cardinal Svampa

Holy Spirit sends his light to lighten the minds of men that they may see the will of God and give it force.

When at last a pope has been elected three apostolic protonotaries record the act of conclave and all the cardinals sign and seal it. The cardinal dean demands the new pope's consent to his own election and the new name by which he wishes to be known. (This custom of changing his name arose with Pope Sergius III, whose own cognomen was unrepresentable—Osporci.)

Each cardinal releases the cord of the canopy of his throne, which folds down. No one may remain covered in the presence of the pope. A new ring—the ring of the fisherman—is given to the sovereign pontiff.

The first and second cardinal deacons conduct his holiness to the rear of the altar with the masters of ceremonies and the Augustinian sacristan. They take away his cardinalial scarlet and vest him in a cassock of white taffeta, with cincture, a fair white linen rochet, and the papal stole, a crimson alimuce, and shoes of crimson cloth, embroidered in gold.

The new pope sits upon a chair before the altar of the Sistine chapel and the cardinal dean, the Lord Louis Oreglia di Santo Stefano who is Osta's and Velletri's bishop, followed by other eminences in their order, kneels to adore his holiness, kissing the cross upon his shoe, the ring upon his hand, whereat the sovereign pontiff makes the kneeler rise and accords the kiss of peace on both cheeks.

Then the master mason breaks open the walled-up door. The first cardinal deacon goes to the balcony of St. Peter's and to the city and the world proclaims, "I announce to you great joy. We have a pope."

If there be more or fewer voting papers than there be cardinals pres-

ent he burns them all, and their emnities must vote again.

But when the number of voting papers equals the number of cardinals present the first cardinal bishop, the first cardinal priest and the first cardinal deacon bring the chalice full of voting papers from the altar to the table of scrutiny. They retire and the scrutineers approach the table and face the sacred college.

The first scrutineer empties the chalice onto the table. One by one he opens the folded voting papers, looks at the name of the cardinal on each and passes the paper to the second scrutineer. This one also looks and passes the paper to the third scrutineer, who reads the name aloud.

The voting papers are filed by the third scrutineer and placed in the empty chalice.

This counting is repeated a second time, and the voting papers re-examined by the three scrutineers.

When the scrutiny brings forth no pope with a majority of two-thirds plus one, the sacred college tries election by accession.

Fresh voting papers are used, on which the cardinals who wish to vote in favor of him who tallied highest in the scrutiny will write: "I accede to the Lord Sordano, Lord Cardinal of Frascati," or "I accede to the Lord Dominic Mary, Lord Cardinal of Tyre." These accessions are placed in the chalice on the altar with the ceremonies of the scrutiny, but the oath is not resworn.

If no one yet attains the minimum majority of two-thirds plus one—that is to say, thirty-seven votes—the conclave will retire from the Sistine chapel until the following day, and the ineffectual votes are burned.

This procedure obtains day after day until all cliques are broken down, all doubts have disappeared, until the

cardinals appoint a committee of themselves with power to name the pope.

2. By inspiration—i. e., when a body of cardinals put themselves to shout: "The Jesuit cardinal is pope!" or "The cardinal of Westminster is pope!" by which method other voices are attracted and the minimum majority of two-thirds plus one attained.

3. By adoration—i. e., when a minimum majority of two-thirds plus one of cardinals go spontaneously to adore a certain cardinal of their college.

4. By scrutiny—i. e., when each cardinal records a vote in writing secretly. A pope is rarely found by scrutiny.

5. By accession—i. e., when the scrutiny having failed to give the minimum majority of two-thirds plus one to any cardinal, the opponents of him whose tally is highest shall accede to him.

The first three ways are obsolete, and these two—scrutiny and accession—alone need to be considered.

Their eminences take great care that none shall overlook them while they write and seal their vote.

Each cardinal in turn takes his folded voting paper between the thumb and index finger of his right hand, holding it aloft in view of all. So, and alone, he goes to the altar, makes his genuflection on the lowest step; on the highest step he swears his oath aloud that his vote is free.

On the paten which covers one of the great golden chalices he lays his voting paper. He tilts the paten till the paper slides from it into the chalice. He replaces the paten as a cover and returns unattended to his throne.

At the end the last scrutineer takes the folded voting papers one by one, high and slowly, so that all may count them, and puts them from the full into the empty chalice.

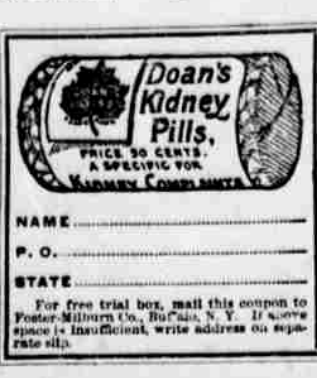
If there be more or fewer voting papers than there be cardinals pres-

## GET WELL—STAY WELL.

The thousands of people who are every day being made well by Doan's Kidney Pills and the free trial here-with offered makes further delay, "Kidney neglect."

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.

NEWARK, N. J.—B. C. Jones writes: "I was unable to get anything to stop the too much flow of water. For



forty years I had headache day and night—could not sleep well—was very weak, and about giving up all hope. I got Doan's Kidney Pills and they cured me. That was five months ago, and I can say, today, my water is regular and I have not had headache for five months. For bed wetting, scalding urine, and headache, Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal. I have recommended them to fifty different persons with good results. I first read of Doan's Pills in Smithland, Kentucky, sent to you for sample and afterwards put and the pills from Jolley Bros., Grand River."—B. C. Jones.

**Institution for Librarians.**  
The new department for graduating librarians after a course of two years at Western Reserve university, provided for by Mr. Carnegie, will be opened in September. All graduates of recognized educational institutions are eligible.

**Pilo's Cure for Consumption** is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

**NEW WORDS IN OUR LANGUAGE.**  
Coined Expressions Guaranteed to Puzzle the Ordinary Citizen.

New words, many of which are not found in the dictionaries, are cropping up to puzzle proofreaders. The introduction of the automobile has developed the term "garage," which is frequently used. It signifies a place where automobile parts are stored, to be assembled, or brought together when required.

"Grog" is a term used by builders to designate broken brick.

"Savage," as a verb, originated on the race course, and is now used in courting circles. It signifies to make a vicious, unprovoked attack—usually by a stallion or a dog.

"Racket store" is used in commercial circles to designate a store—often opened for temporary use—in which cheap goods are sold at "bargain prices." It some times includes what are usually termed "notions."—Typographical Journal.

**Hall's Catarrh Cure** is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

**WOMEN WHO WEAR TROUSERS.**

Employed at Gardening, They Have Adopted Sensible Garments.

At Kew Gardens, in London, a small, intelligent, capable and scientific squad of practical women gardeners is employed. They labor in the potting sheds, wield the pruning shears, study fertilizers and wear trousers.

In summer their nether bifurcated garments are of dark blue linen or brown, as each wearer prefers. They have adopted long breeches strapped close to the leg below the knees and about the ankles to permit unimpeded stepping in and out among close-set plants. A blue smocked frock loosely gathered in by a broad belt at the waist forms the remainder of their very sensible uniform. The public when visiting the famous gardens easily catches a glimpse of them.

**Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold**  
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25c.

**WORKING FOR UNCLE SAM.**

**Typewriter Girls Have an Easy Time** at Washington.

From 8 o'clock in the morning until close to 6 in the evening there are 5,000 typewriters grinding out letters for the United States government. During these hours there are, of course, 5,000 typewriter girls busily hammering the machines.

Uncle Sam is the largest employer of typists in the country and should be the patron saint of the typewriter girl. The amount of manuscript his workers turn out would make even Clyde Fitch look dizzy.

Uncle Sam is the nicest kind of a man for typewriter girls to work for. He pays large salaries and he supplies his workers with everything they want. If a girl expresses a preference for a certain kind of machine she gets it. She does not have to sit down and try to pound a typewriter she does not like.

Whenever a new typewriter girl is employed in one of the departments she names the machine and it is purchased for her.

**AN ABSENT MINDED ARTIST.**

**Remarkable Act of Aberration Credited to Edward L. Henry.**

Edward L. Henry, the Academician, is considerably over sixty years old, but his youthful smooth face, aside from his gray hair, has deceived many persons. He is an inveterate joker, and also exceedingly absent minded. This is an actual experience he had at the Century club not long ago. It was a reception, and Mr. Henry was very busy talking to a fellow artist, when something irritated his ankle. He stooped down, lifted the edge of the bottom of one of the other man's trouser legs, calmly scratched the other man's ankle just above the patent leather tie, and replacing the garment, went on talking, wholly oblivious of his action and apparently perfectly satisfied.

**Explained in Simple Fashion.**  
A French journal cites the following example to show the simplicity of language used by German chemists: "It is a benzoyl naphthylamide, which is treated with two isomeric compounds, one of which is benzoyl naphthylamide, and the other adhydronaphthylamide."—Hygienic Gazette.

**Time of Stopping a Train.**  
At a recent convention of airplane men an interesting report was presented showing how the distance required for the stopping of trains had been reduced by the new high-speed brake. A train running eighty miles an hour was stopped in 2,240 feet by the high-speed brake at 110 pounds, where ordinary pressure of seventy pounds took exactly half a mile to bring it to a stand. Other train speeds and reductions in stopping distances were these: Fifty miles an hour, from 840 to 700 feet; fifty-five miles, 1,050 feet; sixty-five miles, 1,535 to 1,800 feet; seventy miles, 2,010 to 1,530 feet; seventy-five miles, 2,295 to 1,840 feet.

**Cheap Passenger Rates Via "Santa Fe Route"**

To Boston, Baltimore, Minneapolis, Detroit, Atlanta and other points. For particulars, address C. F. Warren, General Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 411 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**Peculiar Accident to Girl.**

Miss Gussie Mass of Omaha, while standing before a mirror the other day combing her hair, gave her head a sudden toss. Then she found that her head was turned sideways and that she couldn't get it back. She laughingly said she had a "crick in her neck." Presently she began to suffer great pain and a doctor was sent for. It didn't take him long to discover that the girl had dislocated her neck. It took two surgeons, aided by two strong men, to pull the vertebra back in place. Had the dislocation occurred one joint further down the girl would have been killed.

**Last Words of Famous Men.**

William Pitt's last words are said to have been: "My country, oh, how I love my country!" Pitt's butler afterward said that the statesman's dying words were: "I hope the country will do something for Jenkins." The butler was Jenkins, but nobody accepted his testimony and the country certainly did nothing for Jenkins. Gladstone's last words uttered in public on his return from the south of France, were: "God bless you all and the land in which we live." No statement has found more credence than the alleged command of Wellington at Waterloo, "Up, guards, and at them!" although the real words used were: "Steady, men, and aim low."

**A Record in Nursing.**

At the village of Montroix, Puy-de-Dome, France, live two old women, mother and daughter, who have nursed 140 babies without losing a single one. The mother was born in 1807 and the daughter in 1828. The local council has supported an application on their behalf for the Motyon prize, which is awarded to candidates who can give proof of having done specially good service to the human race.

**Blow to Austria's Supremacy.**

It used to be the privilege of Austria's representative, at any conference of representatives of the German states, to smoke, the others refraining. This was supposed to be an acknowledgment of Austria's supremacy. At the first conference that Bismarck attended as Prussia's representative he began to puff smoke across the conference table as soon as the Austrian diplomat lit up. That set everybody present to smoking on equal terms and Austria's supremacy got a blow.

**"SUMMER FOOD"**

**Has Other Advantages.**

Many people have tried the food Grape-Nuts simply with the idea of avoiding the trouble of cooking food in the hot months.

All of these have found something besides the ready cooked food idea, for Grape-Nuts is a scientific food that tones up and restores a sick stomach as well as repairs the waste tissue in brain and nerve center.

"For two years I had been a sufferer from catarrh of the stomach due to improper food and to relieve this condition I had tried nearly every prepared food on the market without any success until six months ago my wife purchased a box of Grape-Nuts, thinking it would be a desirable cereal for the summer months.

"We soon made a discovery, we were enchanted with the delightful flavor of the food and to my surprise I began to get well. My breakfast now consists of a little fruit, four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, a cup of Postum, which I prefer to coffee, graham bread or toast and two boiled eggs. I never suffer the least distress after eating this and my stomach is perfect and general health fine. Grape-Nuts is a wonderful preparation. It was only a little time after starting on it that wife and I both felt younger, more vigorous, and in all ways stronger. This has been our experience.

"P. S. The addition of a little salt in place of sugar seems to me to improve the food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the \$7,500.00 cooks' contest for 735 money prizes.



Cardinal Oreglia

He was born at Riese, in diocese of Fria, in 1835, and was made a cardinal in 1893.

Cardinal Oreglia, whose full name is